This section describes the circumstances under which a coast station location is classified as permanent or temporary unspecified.

(a)

(a) Permanent. Whenever a station is to transmit from a single location, the station location is "permanent" and the location must be shown on the application.

(b)

(b) Temporary unspecified. Whenever a station is to transmit from unspecified locations within a prescribed geographical area, the station location is "temporary unspecified" and the proposed geographical operating area must be shown on the application.

s 80.41 Control points and dispatch points.

This section applies to coast or fixed stations at permanent locations.

(a)

(a) Applicants must provide the address or location of the control point where station records will be kept.

(b)

(b) When the address or location of a control point where station records are kept is to be changed, the licensee must request a modification of the station license.

(c)

(c) Control points not collocated with station records and dispatch points may be installed and used without obtaining any authorization from the Commission.

s 80.43 Equipment acceptable for licensing.

Transmitters listed in s 80.203 must be authorized for a particular use by the Commission based upon technical requirements contained in Subparts E and F of this part.

s 80.45 Frequencies.

For applications other than ship stations, the applicant must propose frequencies and ensure that those requested frequencies are consistent with the applicant's eligibility, the proposed class of station operation, and the frequencies available for assignment as contained in subpart H of this part.

s 80.47 Operation during emergency.

A station may be used for emergency communications when normal communication facilities are disrupted. The Commission may order the discontinuance of any such emergency communication service.

s 80.49 Construction and regional service requirements.

(a)
(a) Public coast stations.
(a) (1)
(1) Each VHF public coast station geographic area licensee must notify the Commission of substantial service within its region or service area (subpart P) within five years of the initial license grant, and again within ten years of the initial license grant in accordance with s 1.946 of this chapter. "Substantial" service is defined as service which is sound, favorable, and substantially above a level of mediocre service which just might minimally warrant renewal. For site-based VHF public coast station licensees, when a new license has been issued or additional operating frequencies have been authorized, the licensee must notify the Commission in accordance with s 1.946 of this chapter that the station or frequencies authorized have been placed in operation within twelve months from the date of the grant.
(a) (2)
(2) For LF, MF, HF, and AMTS band public coast station licensees, when a new license has been issued or additional operating frequencies have been authorized, the licensee must notify the Commission in accordance with s 1.946 of this chapter that the station or frequencies authorized have been placed in operation within eight months from the date of the grant.
(b)
(b) Public fixed stations. When a new license has been issued or additional operating frequencies have been authorized, the licensee must notify the Commission in accordance with s 1.946 of this chapter that the station or frequencies authorized have been placed in operation within twelve months from the date of the grant.

s 80.51 Ship earth station licensing.

(a)
(a) [Reserved]
(b)
(b) A ship earth station authorized to operate the INMARSAT space segment must display the Commission license in conjunction with the commissioning certificate issued by the INMARSAT Organization. ~~Ship earth stations that were operating in the MARISAT system and are not commissioned by the INMARSAT Organization will continue to be used in the INMARSAT system without a commissioning certificate issued by the INMARSAT Organization~~. ~~The continued use of such equipment, however, will not be permitted after September 1, 1991, unless a commissioning certificate is obtained from the INMARSAT Organization~~. ~~Notwithstanding the requirements in this paragraph~~, ship earth stations can operate in the INMARSAT space segment without an INMARSAT issued commissioning certificate provided an appropriate written approval is obtained from the INMARSAT Organization in addition to the Commission's license.

s 80.53 Application for a portable ship station license.

<Information collection requirements for section are not yet effective; OMB approval pending.>

The Commission may grant a license permitting operation of a portable ship station aboard different vessels of the United States.

s 80.54 Automated Maritime Telecommunications System (AMTS)--System Licensing.

AMTS licensees will be issued blanket authority for a system of coast stations and mobile units (subscribers). AMTS applicants will specify the maximum number of mobile units to be placed in operation during the license period.

s 80.55 Application for a fleet station license.

(a)
(a) An applicant may apply for licenses for two or more radiotelephone stations aboard different vessels on the same application. Under these circumstances a fleet station license may be issued for operation of all radio stations aboard the vessels in the fleet.
(b)
(b) The fleet station license is issued on the following conditions:
(b) (1)
(1) The licensee must keep a current list of vessel names and registration numbers authorized by the fleet license;
(b) (2)
(2) The vessels do not engage in voyages to any foreign country;
(b) (3)
(3) The vessels are not subject to the radio requirements of the Communications Act or the Safety Convention.

s 80.56 [Reserved]

s 80.57 Canada/U.S.A. Channeling Arrangement for VHF Maritime Public Correspondence.

(a)
(a) Canada/U.S.A. arrangement. Pursuant to arrangements between the United States and Canada, assignment of VHF frequencies in the band 156-162 MHz to public coast stations in certain areas of Washington state, the Great Lakes and the east coast of the United States must be made in accordance with the provisions of this section.
(b)
(b) Definitions. On the west coast, specific terms are defined as follows:
(b) (1)
(1) Inland Waters Public Correspondence Sector. A distinct geographical area in which one primary and one supplementary channel is allotted. A number of local channels may also be authorized.
(b) (2)
(2) Coastal Waters Public Correspondence Sector. A distinct geographical area in which one primary and one supplementary channel is allotted. Local channels may also be authorized.
(b) (3)
(3) Inland Waters. Inland waters of western Washington and British Columbia bounded by 47 degrees latitude on the south, the Canada/U.S.A. Coordination Zone Line B on the north, and to the west by 124 degrees 40 minutes longitude at the west entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.
(b) (4)

(4) Coastal Waters. Waters along the Pacific Coast of Washington state and Vancouver Island within the Canada/U.S.A. Coordination Zone.

(b) (5)

(5) Inland Waters Primary Channel. A channel intended to cover the greater portion of an Inland Waters Public Correspondence Sector. It may provide some coverage to an adjacent sector but must not provide coverage beyond the adjacent sector. Harmful interference beyond the adjacent sector must not occur. Only one primary channel will be authorized in any sector.

(b) (6)

(6) Inland waters of western Washington and British Columbia bounded by 46degrees59'59.3" north latitude on the south, the Canada/U.S.A. Coordination Zone Line B on the south, and to the west by 124degrees40'4.7" west latitude at the west entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Note: All coordinates are referenced to North American Datum 1983 (NAD83).

(b) (7)

(7) Inland Waters Local Channel. A channel designed to provide local coverage of certain bays, inlets and ports where coverage by primary or supplementary channels is poor or where heavy traffic loading warrants. A local channel must not cause harmful interference to any primary or supplementary channels. Coverage must be confined to the designated sector.

(b) (8)

(8) Coastal Waters Primary Channel. Same as (5) except for technical characteristics.

(b) (9)

(9) Coastal Waters Supplementary Channel. Same as (6) except for technical characteristics.

(b) (10)

(10) Coastal Waters Local Channel. Same as (7) except for technical characteristics.

(c)

(c) Technical characteristics. On the west coast, technical characteristics of public correspondence stations will be as follows:

(c) (1)

(1) Inland Waters Primary and Supplementary Channels. The effective radiated power (ERP) must not exceed 60 watts. Antenna height must not exceed 152 meters (500 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL) with the exceptions noted in paragraph (d)(5) of this section.

(c) (2)

(2) Inland Waters Local Channel. ERP must not exceed 8 watts with an antenna height of no more than 15 meters (50 feet) AMSL or the ERP must not exceed 2 watts with an antenna height of no more than 30 meters (100 feet) AMSL.

(c) (3)

(3) Coastal Waters Primary and Supplementary Channels. ERP must not exceed 125 watts with no antenna restrictions.

(c) (4)

(4) Coastal Waters Local Channel. ERP must not exceed 10 watts with a maximum antenna height of 76 meters (250 feet) AMSL.

(c) (5)

(5) Harmful interference will be determined and resolved using the definition and procedures of the ITU Radio Regulations.

(c) (6)

(6) To keep the ERP and antenna elevations at a minimum and to limit coverage to the desired areas, an informal application may be filed for special temporary authority in accordance with ss 1.41 and 1.931 of this chapter to conduct a field survey to obtain necessary data for informal application. Such data may accompany the application and be used in lieu of theoretical calculations as required in Subpart P of this part. The Seattle FCC District Office must be notified in advance of scheduled tests.

(d)

(d) Canada/U.S.A. channeling arrangement for West Coast VHF maritime mobile public correspondence.

(d) (1)

(1) The provisions of the Canada/U.S. channeling arrangement apply to waters of the State of Washington and of the Province of British Columbia within the coordination boundaries of "Arrangement A" of the Canada/U.S.A. Frequency Coordination Agreement above 30 MHz. In addition, all inland waters as far south as Olympia are to be included. A map of these waters is contained in paragraph (d)(6) of this section, Figure 1.

(d) (2)

(2) The channeling arrangement applies to the following VHF public correspondence channels: Channels 24, 84, 25, 85, 26, 86, 27, 87 and 28.

(d) (3)

(3) Public correspondence stations may be established by either country in accordance with the provisions of the arrangements. However, there must be an exchange of information prior to the establishment of new stations or a change in technical parameters of existing stations. Any channel except that used as primary or supplementary channel in a given sector is available for use as a local channel in that sector. Local channels are not protected from interference caused by primary or supplementary channels in adjacent sectors if these stations are in compliance with this section.

(d) (4)

(4) Preliminary local Canadian/U.S. coordination is required for all applications at variance with this section. This coordination will be in accordance with the provisions of Arrangement "A" of the Canada/U.S. Frequency Coordination Agreement over 30 MHz. Stations at variance with the arrangement are not protected from interference and must not cause interference to existing or future stations which are in accordance with the agreement.

(d) (5)

(5) Stations in existence at the time of the arrangement must have complied with the provisions of the arrangement within 12 months after it became effective with the following exceptions:

(d) (5) (i)

(i) Public coast (VHF) stations:

KOH627 Tacoma, Washington

KOH630 Seattle, Washington

WXY956 Camano, Washington

VAI2 Mount Parke, British Columbia

VAS5 Watts Point, British Columbia

XLK672 Bowen Island, British Columbia

(d) (5) (ii)

(ii) These stations employing frequencies assigned at the time of the arrangement may be maintained with existing antenna heights in excess of 152 meters (500 feet) unless harmful interference to existing stations is identified and reported directly to the Federal Communications Commission or through the Public Correspondence Committee of the North Pacific Marine Radio Council.

(d) (6)

(6) The agreed channeling arrangements for the west coast are as follows:

Public correspondence sector	Primary channel	Supplementary channel
British Columbia (Coastal Waters):		
Tofino	24	26
Barkley Sound	27	87
British Columbia (Inland Waters)		
Juan de Fuca West (Canada)	26	24
Juan de Fuca East (Canada)	86	84
Gulf Islands	27	[FN1]
Strait of Georgia South	26	86
Howe Sound	24	84
Strait of Georgia North	26	87
Campbell River	28	85
Washington (Coastal Waters):		
Cape Johnson	26	85
Point Grenville	28	25
Washington (Inland Waters):		
Juan de Fuca West (U.S.A.)	28	[FN1]
Juan de Fuca East (U.S.A.)	25	[FN1]
San Juan Islands	28	85
Puget Sound North	24	87
Puget Sound Hood Canal	26	25
Lower Puget Sound	28	85

FN1 Supplementary channel not available.

(e)

(e) Canada/U.S.A. VHF channeling arrangement on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway. Channels on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway will be assigned as follows:

(e) (1)

(1) The provisions of the arrangement apply to the waters of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway within the coordination boundaries of "Arrangement A" of the Canada/U.S.A. Frequency Coordination Agreement above 30 MHz.

(e) (2)

(2) The arrangement applies to the following public correspondence channels: channels 24, 84, 25, 85, 26, 86, 27, 87, 28, and 88.

(e) (3)

(3) Canada and the U.S.A. use the following channeling arrangement:

(e) (3) (i)

(i) Canadian channels: 24, 85, 27, 88 (Note 1).

(e) (3) (ii)

(ii) U.S.A. channels: 84, 25, 86, 87, 28 (Note 2).

(e) (3) (iii)

(iii) Shared channels: 26 (Note 3).

NOTES:

1. Also assignable to U.S. Stations within the frequency coordination zone following successful coordination with Canada.

2. Also assignable to Canadian station within the frequency coordination zone following successful coordination with the United States.

3. Changes to existing assignments and new assignments within the frequency coordination zone of either country are subject to prior coordination with the other Administration.

(f)

(f) Canada/U.S.A. channeling arrangement for East Coast VHF maritime mobile public correspondence. For purposes of this section, channels on the east coast will be assigned as follows:

(f) (1)

(1) The provisions of the arrangement apply to the Canadian and U.S.A. east coast waters including the St. Lawrence Seaway within the coordination boundaries of "Arrangement A" of the Canada/U.S.A. Frequency Coordination Agreement above 30 MHz.

(f) (2)

(2) The arrangement applies to the following public correspondence channels: channels 24, 84, 25, 85, 26, 86, 27, 87, 28, and 88.

(f) (3)

(3) Canada and the U.S.A. use the following channeling arrangement:

(f) (3) (i)

(i) Canadian channels: 24, 85, 27, 88 (Note 1).

(f) (3) (ii)

(ii) U.S.A. channels: 84, 25, 86, 87, 28 (Note 2).

(f) (3) (iii)

(iii) Shared channel: 26 (Note 3).

NOTES:

1. Also assignable to U.S. stations within the frequency coordination zone following successful coordination with Canada.

2. Also assignable to Canadian stations within the frequency coordination zone following successful coordination with the United States.

3. Changes to existing assignments and new assignments within the frequency coordination zone of either country are subject to prior coordination with the other Administration.

s 80.59 Compulsory ship inspections.

(a)

(a) Inspection of ships subject to the Communications Act or the Safety Convention.

(a) (1)

(1) The FCC will not normally conduct the required inspections of ships subject to the inspection requirements of the Communications Act or the Safety Convention.

Note: Nothing in this section prohibits Commission inspectors from inspecting ships. The mandatory inspection of U. S. vessels must be conducted by an FCC-licensed technician holding an FCC General Radiotelephone Operator License, GMDSS Radio Maintainer's License, ~~Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate, or First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate~~ in accordance with the following table:

Category of vessel	Minimum class of FCC license required by private sector technician to conduct inspection--only one license required		
	GMDSS radio maintainer's license	~~Second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate~~	~~First class radiotelegraph operator's certificate~~
General radiotelephone operator license			
~~Radiotelephone~~ equipped vessels subject to 47 CFR part 80, subpart R or S	.... /	..... /	..... / ..... /
~~Radiotelegraph equipped vessels subject to 47 CFR part 80, subpart Q~~	.....	.....	..... / ..... /
GMDSS equipped vessels subject			

to 47
CFR part
80,
subpart
W or
subpart
Q .... / ....

(a) (2)

(2) A certification that the ship has passed an inspection must be entered into the ship's log by the inspecting technician. The technician conducting the inspection and providing the certification must not be the vessel's owner, operator, master, or employee or their affiliates. Additionally, the vessel owner, operator, or ship's master must certify in the station log that the inspection was satisfactory. There are no FCC prior notice requirements for any inspection pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section. An inspection of the bridge-to-bridge radio stations on board vessels subject to the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act must be conducted by the same FCC-licensed technician.

(a) (3)

(3) Additionally, for passenger vessels operated on an international voyage the inspecting technician must send a completed FCC Form 806 to the Officer in Charge, Marine Safety Office, United States Coast Guard in the Marine Inspection Zone in which the ship is inspected.

(a) (4)

(4) In the event that a ship fails to pass an inspection the inspecting technician must make a log entry detailing the reason that the ship did not pass the inspection. Additionally, the technician must notify the vessel owner, operator, or ship's master that the vessel has failed the inspection.

(a) (5)

(5) Because such inspections are intended to ensure the availability of communications capability during a distress the Commission will vigorously investigate reports of fraudulent inspections, or violations of the Communications Act or the Commission's Rules related to ship inspections. FCC-licensed technicians, ship owners or operators should report such violations to the Commission
through its National Call Center at 1-888-CALL FCC (1-888-225- 5322).

(b)

(b) Inspection and certification of a ship subject to the Great Lakes Agreement. The FCC will not inspect Great Lakes Agreement vessels. An inspection and certification of a ship subject to the Great Lakes Agreement must be made by a technician holding one of the following: an FCC General Radiotelephone Operator License, a GMDSS Radio Maintainer's License, ~~a Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate, or a First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate~~. The certification required by s 80.953 must be entered into the ship's log. The technician conducting the inspection and providing the certification must not be the vessel's owner, operator, master, or an employee of any of them. Additionally, the vessel owner, operator, or ship's master must certify that the inspection was satisfactory. There are no FCC prior notice requirements for any inspection pursuant to s 80.59(b).

(c)

(c) Application for exemption.

(c) (1)

(1) Applications for exemption from the radio provisions of part II or III of title III of the Communications Act, the Safety Convention, or the Great Lakes Radio Agreement, or for modification or renewal of an exemption previously granted must be filed as a waiver request using FCC Form 605. Waiver requests must include the following information:

(c) (1) (i)

(i) Name of ship;

(c) (1) (ii)

(ii) Call sign of ship;

(c) (1) (iii)

(iii) Official number of ship;

(c) (1) (iv)

(iv) Gross tonnage of ship;

(c) (1) (v)

(v) The radio station requirements from which the exemption is requested:

(c) (1) (v) (A)

(A) Radiotelephone (VHF/MF);

(c) (1) (v) (B)

(B) ~~Radiotelegraph; and~~/or

(c) (1) (v) (C)

(C) Radio direction finding apparatus;

(c) (1) (vi)

(vi) File number of any previously granted exemption;

(c) (1) (vii)

(vii) Detailed description of the voyages for which the exemption is requested, including:

(c) (1) (vii) (A)

(A) Maximum distance from nearest land in nautical miles;

(c) (1) (vii) (B)

(B) Maximum distance between two consecutive ports in nautical miles; and

(c) (1) (vii) (C)

(C) Names of all ports of call and an indication of whether travel will include a foreign port;

(c) (1) (viii)

(viii) Reasons for the exemption:

(c) (1) (viii) (A)

(A) Size of vessel;

(c) (1) (viii) (B)

(B) Variety of radio equipment on board;

(c) (1) (viii) (C)

(C) Limited routes; and/or

(c) (1) (viii) (D)

(D) Conditions of voyages;

(c) (1) (ix)

(ix) A copy of the U.S. Coast Guard Certificate of Inspection an indication of whether the vessel is certified as a Passenger or Cargo ship (for passenger ships, list the number of passengers the ship is licensed to carry); and

(c) (1) (x)

(x) Type and quantity of radio equipment on board, including:

(c) (1) (x) (A)

(A) VHF Radio Installation (indicate if GMDSS approved);

(c) (1) (x) (B)

(B) Single Side-Band (SSB) (indicate the band of operation, MF or HF and indicate if GMDSS approved);

(c) (1) (x) (C)
(C) Category 1, 406 MHz EPIRB (GMDSS approved);
(c) (1) (x) (D)
(D) NAVTEX Receiver (GMDSS approved);
(c) (1) (x) (E)
(E) Survival Craft VHF (GMDSS approved);
(c) (1) (x) (F)
(F) 9 GHz Radar Transponder (GMDSS approved);
(c) (1) (x) (G)
(G) Ship Earth Station;
(c) (1) (x) (H)
(H) ~~500 kHz Distress Frequency Watch Receiver~~;
(c) (1) (x) (I)
(I) 2182 Radiotelephone Auto Alarm;
(c) (1) (x) (J)
(J) Reserve Power Supply (capability); and
(c) (1) (x) (K)
(K) Any other equipment.
(c) (2)
(2) Feeable applications for exemption must be filed with Mellon Bank, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the address set forth in s 1.1102. Waiver requests that do not require a fee should be submitted via the Universal Licensing System or to: Federal Communications Commission, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325-7245. Emergency requests must be filed with the Federal Communications Commission, Office of the Secretary, 445 Twelfth Street, S.W., TW-B204, Washington, D.C. 20554.
(d)
(d) Waiver of annual inspection.
(d) (1)
(1) The Commission may, upon a finding that the public interest would be served, grant a waiver of the annual inspection required by Section 362(b) of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 360(b), for a period of not more than 90 days for the sole purpose of enabling a United States vessel to complete its voyage and proceed to a port in the United States where an inspection can be held. An informal application must be submitted by the ship's owner, operator or authorized agent. The application must be submitted to the Commission's District Director or Resident Agent in charge of the FCC office nearest the port of arrival at least three days before the ship's arrival. The application must include:
(d) (1) (i)
(i) The ship's name and radio call sign;
(d) (1) (ii)
(ii) The name of the first United States port of arrival directly from a foreign port;
(d) (1) (iii)
(iii) The date of arrival;
(d) (1) (iv)
(iv) The date and port at which annual inspection will be formally requested to be conducted;
(d) (1) (v)
(v) The reason why an FCC-licensed technician could not perform the inspection; and
(d) (1) (vi)

(vi) A statement that the ship's compulsory radio equipment is operable.

(d) (2)
(2) Vessels that are navigated on voyages outside of the United States for more than 12 months in succession are exempted from annual inspection required by section 362(b) of the Communications Act, provided that the vessels comply with all applicable requirements of the Safety Convention, including the annual inspection required by Regulation 9, Chapter I, and the vessel is inspected by an FCC-licensed technician in accordance with this section within 30 days of arriving in the United States.

s 80.60 Partitioned licenses and disaggregated spectrum.

(a)
(a) Eligibility. VHF Public Coast Station Area (VPCSA) licensees, see s 80.371(c)(1)(ii) of this part, may partition their geographic service area or disaggregate their spectrum pursuant to the procedures set forth in this section. Parties seeking approval for partitioning and disaggregation shall request an authorization for partial assignment pursuant to s 1.924 of this chapter.
(b)
(b) Technical standards.
(b) (1)
(1) Partitioning. In the case of partitioning, all requests for authorization for partial assignment of a license must include, as an attachment, a description of the partitioned service area. The partitioned service area shall be defined by coordinate points at every 3 degrees along the partitioned service area unless an FCC-recognized service area is utilized (e.g., Metropolitan Service Area, Rural Service Area, or Economic Area) or county lines are used. The geographic coordinates must be specified in degrees, minutes, and seconds to the nearest second of latitude and longitude, and must be based upon the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83). In a case where an FCC- recognized service area or county lines are utilized, applicants need only list the specific area(s) (through use of FCC designations or county names) that constitute the partitioned area.
(b) (2)
(2) Disaggregation. Spectrum may be disaggregated in any amount, provided acquired spectrum is disaggregated according to frequency pairs.
(b) (3)
(3) Combined partitioning and disaggregation. The Commission will consider requests for partial assignment of licenses that propose combinations of partitioning and disaggregation.
(c)
(c) License term. The license term for a partitioned license area and for disaggregated spectrum shall be the remainder of the original licensee's term as provided for in s 80.25 of this part.
(d)
(d) Construction Requirements.
(d) (1)
(1) Partitioning. Partial assignors and assignees for license partitioning have two options to meet construction requirements. Under the first option, the partitionor and partitionee would each certify that they will independently satisfy the substantial service requirement for their respective partitioned areas. If either licensee failed to meet its substantial service showing requirement, only the non-performing licensee's renewal application would be subject to dismissal. Under the second option, the partitioner certifies that it has met or will meet the substantial service requirement for the entire

market. If the partitioner fails to meet the substantial service standard, however, only its renewal application would be subject to forfeiture at renewal.
(d) (2)
(2) Disaggregation. Partial assignors and assignees for license disaggregation have two options to meet construction requirements. Under the first option, the disaggregator and disaggregatee would certify that they each will share responsibility for meeting the substantial service requirement for the geographic service area. If parties choose this option and either party fails to do so, both licenses would be subject to forfeiture at renewal. The second option would allow the parties to agree that
either the disaggregator or the disaggregatee would be responsible for meeting the substantial service requirement for the geographic service area. If parties choose this option, and the party responsible for meeting the construction requirement fails to do so, only the license of the nonperforming party would be subject to forfeiture at renewal.

s 80.61 Commission inspection of stations.

All stations and required station records must be made available for inspection by authorized representatives of the Commission.

s 80.63 Maintenance of transmitter power.

(a)
(a) The power of each radio transmitter must not be more than that necessary to carry on the service for which the station is licensed.
(b)
(b) Except for transmitters using single sideband and independent sideband emissions, each radio transmitter rated by the manufacturer for carrier power in excess of 100 watts must contain the instruments necessary to determine the transmitter power during its operation.

s 80.67 General facilities requirements for coast stations.

(a)
(a) All coast stations licensed to transmit in the band 156-162 MHz must be able to transmit and receive on 156.800 MHz and at least one working frequency in the band.
(b)
(b) All coast stations that operate telephony on frequencies in the 1605-3500 kHz band must be able to transmit and receive using J3E emission on the frequency 2182 kHz and at least one working frequency in the band. ~~In addition, each such public coast station must transmit and receive H3E emission on the frequency 2182 kHz~~.

~~**s 80.68 Facilities requirements for public coast stations using telegraphy.**~~

~~Public coast station using telegraphy must be provided with the following facilities~~.

(a)

(a) ~~Stations having a frequency assignment below 150 kHz must~~:

(a) (1)

(1) ~~Transmit A1A emission on at least one working frequency within the band 100-150 kHz~~;

(a) (2)

(2) ~~Receive A1A emission on all radio channels authorized for transmission by mobile stations operating in the maritime mobile service for telegraphy within the band 100-150 kHz~~.

(b)

(b) ~~Stations having a frequency assignment within the 405-525 kHz band must transmit and receive on 500 kHz and at least one working frequency in the band~~.

(c)

~~(c) Stations having frequency assignments above 4000 kHz must be equipped to receive on each of their assigned frequencies and all ship station radiotelegraphy frequencies in the same sub band as the assigned frequency of the coast station. See Subpart H of this part for the list of frequencies.~~

s 80.69 Facilities requirement for public coast stations using telephony.

Public coast stations using telephony must be provided with the following facilities.

(a)

(a) When the station is authorized to use frequencies in the 1605-3500 kHz band, equipment meeting the requirements of s 80.67(b) must be installed at each transmitting location.

(b)

(b) The transmitter power on the frequency 2182 kHz must not exceed 50 watts carrier power for normal operation. During distress, urgency and safety traffic, operation at maximum power is permitted.

s 80.70 Special provisions relative to coast station VHF facilities.

(a)

(a) Coast stations which transmit on the same radio channel above 150 MHz must minimize interference by reducing radiated power, by decreasing antenna height or by installing directional antennas. Coast stations at locations separated by less than 241 kilometers (150 miles) which transmit on the same radio channel above 150 MHz must also consider a time-sharing arrangement. The Commission may order station changes if agreement cannot be reached between the involved licensees.

(b)

(b) Coast stations which transmit on a radio channel above 150 MHz and are located within interference range of any station within Canada or Mexico must minimize interference to the involved foreign station(s), and must notify the Commission of any station changes.

(c)

(c) A VHF (156-162 MHz) public coast station licensee initially authorized on any of the channels listed in the table in s 80.371(c)(1)(i) of this part may transfer or assign its channel(s) to another entity. If the proposed transferee or assignee is the geographic area licensee for the geographic area to which the

channel is allocated, such transfer or assignment will be deemed to be in the public interest. However, such presumption will be rebuttable.

s 80.71 Operating controls for stations on land.

Each coast station, Alaska-public fixed station and Alaska-private fixed station must provide operating controls in accordance with the following:

(a)

(a) Each station using ~~telegraphy or~~ telephony must be capable of changeover from transmission to reception and vice versa within two seconds excluding a change in operating radio channel.

(b)

(b) During it hours of service, each station must be capable of:

(b) (1)

(1) Commencing operation within one minute after the need to do so occurs;

(b) (2)

(2) Discontinuing all emission within five seconds after emission is no longer desired. The emission of an unattended station in an automated multistation system at which restoration to standby is automatic on conclusion of a call must be discontinued within three seconds of the disconnect signal or, if a disconnect signal is not received, within twenty seconds after reception of the final carrier transmission from a ship station.

(c)

(c) ~~Each station using a multichannel installation for telegraphy must be capable of changing from one telegraphy channel to any other telegraphy channel within the same sub-band below 525 kHz within five seconds. This requirement need not be met by equipment intended for use only in emergencies and not used for normal communication.~~

(d)

(d) Every coast station using a multi-channel installation for radiotelephony must be capable of changing from one telephony channel to another telephony channel within:

(d) (1)

(1) Five seconds within the frequency band 1605-3500 kHz; or

(d) (2)

(2) Three seconds within the band 156-162 MHz. This requirement also applies to marine utility stations.

s 80.72 Antenna requirements for coast stations.

All emissions of a coast station a marine-utility station operated on shore using telephony within the frequency band 30-200 MHz must be vertically polarized.

s 80.74 Public coast station facilities for a telephony busy signal.

A "busy" signal, when used by a public coast station in accordance with the provisions of s 80.111(d), must consist of the transmission of a single audio frequency regularly interrupted, as follows:

(a)

(a) Audio frequency: Not less than 100 nor more than 1100 Hertz, provided the frequency used for this purpose will not cause auto alarms or selective-ringing devices to be operated.
(b)
(b) Rate of interruption: 60 times per minute +/- 10%.
(c)
(c) Duration of each interruption: 0.5 second +/- 10%.

s 80.76 Requirements for land station control points.

Each coast or fixed station subject to this part must have the following facilities:
(a)
(a) Except for marine utility stations, a visual indication of antenna current; or a pilot lamp, meter or equivalent device which provides continuous visual indication whenever the transmitter control circuits have been actuated.
(b)
(b) Capability to aurally monitor all transmissions originating at dispatch points and to disconnect the dispatch points from the transmitter or to terminate the operation of the transmitter.
(c)
(c) Facilities which will permit the responsible operator to turn the carrier of the radio transmitter on and off at will.

s 80.79 Inspection of ship station by a foreign Government.

The Governments or appropriate administrations of countries which a ship visits may require the license of the ship station or ship earth station to be produced for examination. When the license cannot be produced without delay or when irregularities are observed, Governments or administrations may inspect the radio installations to satisfy themselves that the installation conforms to the conditions imposed by the Radio Regulations.

s 80.80 Operating controls for ship stations.

(a)
(a) Each control point must be capable of:
(a) (1)
(1) Starting and discontinuing operation of the station;
(a) (2)
(2) Changing frequencies within the same sub-band;
(a) (3)
(3) Changing from transmission to reception and vice versa.
(a) (4)
(4) In the case of stations operating in the 156-162 MHz bands, reducing power output to one watt or less in accordance with s 80.215(e). [FN1]

[FN1] Ship station transmitters, except hand-held portable transmitters, manufactured after January 21, 1987 must automatically reduce the carrier power to one watt or less when turned to the frequency 156.375 MHz or 156.650 MHz.

All ship station transmitters, except hand-held portable transmitters, used after January 21, 1997, must automatically reduce power as described above. A manual override device must be provided which when held by the operator will permit full carrier power operation on channels 13 and 67. Hand-held portable transmitters must be capable of reducing power to one watt, but need not do so automatically.

(b)

(b) ~~Each ship station using telegraphy must be capable of changing from telegraph transmission to telegraph reception and vice versa without manual switching~~.

(c)

(c) ~~Each ship station using telephony must be capable of changing from transmission to reception and vice versa within two seconds excluding a change in operating radio channe~~l.

(d)

(d) ~~During its hours of service, each ship station must be capable of:~~

(d) (1)

(1) ~~Commencing operation within one minute;~~

(d) (2)

(2) ~~Discontinuing all emission within five seconds after emission is no longer desired~~.

(e)

(e) ~~Each ship station using a multi-channel installation for telegraphy (except equipment intended for use only in emergencies on frequencies below 515 kHz) must be capable of changing from one radio channel to another within:~~

(e) (1)

(1) ~~Five seconds if the channels are within the same sub band; or~~

(e) (2)

(2) ~~Fifteen seconds if the channels are not within the same sub band~~.

(f)

(f) ~~Each ship station and marine utility station using a multi-channe~~l ~~installation for telephony must be capable of changing from one radio channel to another within:~~

(f) (1)

(1) ~~Five seconds within the band 1605-3500 kHz; or~~

(f) (2)

(2) ~~Three seconds within the band 156-162 MHz.~~

(g) (1)

(g)(1) ~~Any telegraphy transmitter constructed since January 1, 1952, that operates in the band 405-525 kHz with an output power in excess of 250 watts must be capable of reducing the output power to 150 watts or less~~.

(g) (2)

(2) ~~The requirement of paragraph (g)(1) of this section does not apply when there is available in the same station a transmitter capable of operation on the international calling frequency 500 kHz and at least one working frequency within the band 405-525 kHz, capable of being energized by a source of power other than an emergency power source and not capable of an output in excess of 100 watts when operated on such frequencies~~.

s 80.81 Antenna requirements for ship stations.

All telephony emissions of a ship station or a marine utility station on board ship within the frequency band 30-200 MHz must be vertically polarized.

s 80.83 Protection from potentially hazardous RF radiation.

Any license or renewal application for a ship earth station that will cause exposure to radiofrequency (RF) radiation in excess of the RF exposure guidelines specified in s 1.1307(b) of the Commission's Rules must comply with the environmental processing rules set forth in ss 1.1301-1.1319 of this chapter.

s 80.86 International regulations applicable.

In addition to being regulated by these rules, the use and operation of stations subject to this part are governed by the Radio Regulations and the radio provisions of all other international agreements in force to which the United States is a party.

s 80.87 Cooperative use of frequency assignments.

Each radio channel is available for use on a shared basis only and is not available for the exclusive use of any one station or station licensee. Station licensees must cooperate in the use of their respective frequency assignments in order to minimize interference and obtain the most effective use of the authorized radio channels.

s 80.88 Secrecy of communication.

The station licensee, the master of the ship, the responsible radio operators and any person who may have knowledge of the radio communications transmitted or received by a fixed, land, or mobile station subject to this part, or of any radiocommunication service of such station, must observe the secrecy requirements of the Communications Act and the Radio Regulations. See Sections 501, 502, and 705 of the Communications Act and Article 23 of the Radio Regulations.

s 80.89 Unauthorized transmissions.

Stations must not:
(a)
(a) Engage in superfluous radiocommunication.
(b)
(b) Use telephony on 243 MHz.
(c)
(c) Use selective calling on 2182 kHz or 156.800 MHz.

(d)
(d) When using telephony, transmit signals or communications not addressed to a particular station or stations. This provision does not apply to the transmission of distress, ~~alarm~~, urgency, or safety signals or messages, or to test transmissions.
(e)
(e) ~~When using telegraphy, transmit signals or communications not addressed to a particular station or stations, unless the transmission is preceded by CQ or CP or by distress, alarm, urgency, safety signals, or test transmissions~~.
(f)
(f) Transmit while on board vessels located on land unless authorized under a public coast station license. Vessels in the following situations are not considered to be on land for the purposes of this paragraph:
(f) (1)
(1) Vessels which are aground due to a distress situation;
(f) (2)
(2) Vessels in drydock undergoing repairs; and
(f) (3)
(3) State or local government vessels which are involved in search and rescue operations including related training exercises.
(g)
(g) Transmit on frequencies or frequency bands not authorized on the current station license.

s 80.90 Suspension of transmission.

Transmission must be suspended immediately upon detection of a transmitter malfunction and must remain suspended until the malfunction is corrected, except for transmission concerning the immediate safety of life or property, in which case transmission must be suspended as soon as the emergency is terminated.

s 80.91 Order of priority of communications.

(a)
(a) ~~The order of priority of radiotelegraph communications is as follows~~:
(a) (1)
(1) ~~Distress calls including the international distress signal for radiotelegraphy, the international radiotelegraph alarm signal, the international radiotelephone alarm signal, distress messages and distress traffic~~.
(a) (2)
(2) ~~Communications preceded by the international radiotelegraph urgency signal~~.
(a) (3)
(3) ~~Communications preceded by the international radiotelegraphy safety signal~~.
(a) (4)
(4) ~~Communications relative to radio direction finding bearings~~.
(a) (5)
(5) ~~Communications relative to the navigation and safe movement of aircraft.~~
(a) (6)
(6) ~~Communications relative to the navigation, movements, and needs of ships, including weather observation messages destined for an official meteorological service~~.
(a) (7)

(7) ~~Government communications for which priority right has been claimed.~~
(a) (8)
(8) ~~Service communications relating to the working of the radiocommunication~~ service or to communications previously transmitted.
(a) (9)
(9) ~~All other communications.~~
(b)
(b) The order of priority of radiotelephone communications is as follows:
(b) (1)
(1) Distress calls including the international distress signal for radiotelephony, the international radiotelephone alarm signal, distress messages and distress traffic.
(b) (2)
(2) Communications preceded by the international radiotelephone urgency signal, or known to the station operator to consist of one or more urgent messages concerning the safety of a person, aircraft or other mobile unit.
(b) (3)
(3) Communications preceded by the international radiotelephone safety signal, or known to the station operator to consist of one or more messages concerning the safety of navigation or important meteorological warnings.
(b) (4)
(4) Communications known by the station operator to consist of one or more messages relative to the navigation, movements and needs of ships, including weather observation messages destined for an official meteorological service.
(b) (5)
(5) Government communications for which priority right has been claimed.
(b) (6)
(6) All other communications.

s 80.92 Prevention of interference.

(a)
(a) The station operator must determine that the frequency is not in use by monitoring the frequency before transmitting, except for transmission of signals of distress.
(b)
(b) When a radiocommunication causes interference to a communication which is already in progress, the interfering station must cease transmitting at the request of either party to the existing communication. As between nondistress traffic seeking to commence use of a frequency, the priority is established under s 80.91.
(c)
(c) Except in cases of distress, communications between ship stations or between ship and aircraft stations must not interfere with public coast stations. The ship or aircraft stations which cause interference must stop transmitting or change frequency upon the first request of the affected coast station.

s 80.93 Hours of service.

(a)
(a) All stations. All stations whose hours of service are not continuous must not suspend operation before having concluded all communication required in connection with a distress call or distress traffic.
(b)

(b) Public coast stations.
(b) (1)
(1) Each public coast station whose hours of service are not continuous must not suspend operation before having concluded all communication involving messages or calls originating in or destined to mobile stations within range and mobile stations which have indicated their presence.
(b) (2)
(2) Unless otherwise authorized by the Commission upon adequate showing of need, each public coast station authorized to operate on frequencies in the 3000-23,000 kHz band must maintain continuous hours of service.
(c)
(c) Compulsory ship stations. Compulsory ship stations whose service is not continuous may not suspend operation before concluding all traffic originating in or destined for public coast stations situated within their range and mobile stations which have indicated their presence.
(d)
(d) Other than public coast or compulsory ship stations. The hours of service of stations other than public coast or compulsory ship stations are determined by the station licensee.

s 80.94 Control by coast or Government station.

When communicating with a coast station or any Government station in the maritime mobile service, ship stations must comply with the instruction given by the coast station or Government station relative to the order and time of transmission, the choice of frequency, the suspension of communication and the permissible type of message traffic that may be transmitted. This provision does not apply in the event of distress.

s 80.95 Message charges.

(a)
(a) Charges must not be made for service of:
(a) (1)
(1) Any public coast station unless tariffs for the service are on file with the Commission;
(a) (2)
(2) Any station other than a public coast station or an Alaska--public fixed station, except cooperatively shared stations covered by s 80.503;
(a) (3)
(3) Distress calls and related traffic; and
(a) (4)
(4) Navigation hazard warnings preceded by the SAFETY signal.
(b)
(b) The licensee of each ship station is responsible for the payment of all charges accruing to any other station(s) or facilities for the handling or forwarding of messages or communications transmitted by that station.
(c)
(c) In order to be included in the ITU List of Coast Stations public coast stations must recognize international Accounting Authority Identification Codes

(AAIC) for purposes of billing and accounts settlement in accordance with Article 66 of the Radio Regulations. Stations which elect not to recognize international AAIC's will be removed from the ITU List of Coast Stations.

s 80.96 Maintenance tests.

Stations are authorized to engage in test transmissions necessary for maintenance of the station. Test transmissions must conform to appropriate test operating procedures.

s ~~80.97 Radiotelegraph operating procedures~~.

~~This section applies to ships and coast stations authorized to transmit in the band 405-525 kHz~~.

(a)

(a) ~~Except for the transmission of distress or urgency signals, all transmissions must cease within the band 485-515 kHz during each 500 kHz silence period.~~

(b)

(b) ~~Stations transmitting telegraphy must use the service abbreviations ("Q" code) listed in Appendix 14 to the Radio Regulations~~.

(c)

(c) ~~The call consists of:~~

(c) (1)

(1) ~~The call sign of the station called, not more than twice; the word "DE" and the call sign of the calling station, not more than twice; if useful, the frequency on which the called station should reply; and the letter "K".~~

(c) (2)

(2) ~~If the call is transmitted twice at an interval of not less than one minute, it must not be repeated until after an interval of three minutes~~.

(d)

(d) ~~The reply to calls consists of: The call sign of the calling station, not more than twice; the word "DE"; and the call sign of the station called, once only.~~

s ~~80.98 Radiotelegraph testing procedures~~.

(a)

(a) ~~Stations authorized to use telegraphy may conduct tests on any assigned frequency. Emissions must not cause harmful interference. When radiation is necessary the radiotelegraph testing procedure described in this paragraph must be followed~~:

(a) (1)

(1) ~~The operator must not interfere with transmissions in progress~~.

(a) (2)

(2) ~~The operator must transmit "IE" (two dots, space, one dot) on the test frequency as a warning that test emissions are about to be made. When the frequency of the test emission is within the frequency band 405-525 kHz, a watch must be maintained on 500 kHz throughout the test period.~~

(a) (3)

~~(3) If any station transmits "AS" (wait), testing must be suspended. When transmission of "IE" is resumed and no response is heard, the test may proceed.~~

(a) (4)

~~(4) Test signals composed of a series of "VVV" having a duration of not more than ten seconds, followed by the call sign of the testing station will be transmitted. The call sign must be sent clearly at a speed of approximately 10 words per minute. This test transmission must not be repeated until a period of at least one minute has elapsed. On 500 kHz in a region of heavy traffic, at least five minutes must elapse before the test transmission is repeated.~~

(b)

~~(b) When testing is conducted on 500 kHz, no tests will be conducted during the 500 kHz silence periods. Care must be exercised not to so prolong and space the dash portion of the "VVV" series as to form the alarm signal.~~

(c)

~~(c) When testing is conducted on any frequency in the band 8362-8366 kHz, tests must not actuate any automatic alarm receiver.~~

~~s 80.99 Radiotelegraph station identification.~~

~~This section applies to coast, ship and survival craft stations authorized to transmit in the band 405-525 kHz.~~

(a)

~~(a) The station transmitting radiotelegraph emissions must be identified by its call sign. The call sign must be transmitted with the telegraphy emission normally used by the station. The call sign must be transmitted at 20 minute intervals when transmission is sustained for more than 20 minutes. When a ship station is exchanging public correspondence communications, the identification may be deferred until completion of each communication with any other station.~~

(b)

~~(b) The requirements of this section do not apply to survival craft stations when transmitting distress signals automatically or when operating on 121.500 MHz for radiobeacon purposes.~~

(c)

~~(c) Emergency position indicating radiobeacon stations do not require identification.~~

~~s 80.100 Morse code requirement.~~

~~The code employed for telegraphy must be the Morse code specified in the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention. Pertinent extracts from the Telegraph Regulations are contained in the "Manual for Use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile Satellite Services" published by the International Telecommunication Union.~~

s 80.101 Radiotelephone testing procedures.

This section is applicable to all stations using telephony except where otherwise specified.

(a)

(a) Station licensees must not cause harmful interference. When radiation is necessary or unavoidable, the testing procedure described below must be followed:

(a) (1)

(1) The operator must not interfere with transmissions in progress.

(a) (2)

(2) The testing station's call sign, followed by the word "test", must be announced on the radio-channel being used for the test.

(a) (3)

(3) If any station responds "wait", the test must be suspended for a minimum of 30 seconds, then repeat the call sign followed by the word "test" and listen again for a response. To continue the test, the operator must use counts or phrases which do not conflict with normal operating signals, and must end with the station's call sign. Test signals must not exceed ten seconds, and must not be repeated until at least one minute has elapsed. On the frequency 2182 kHz or 156.800 MHz, the time between tests must be a minimum of five minutes.

(b)

(b) Testing of transmitters must be confined to single frequency channels on working frequencies. However, 2182 kHz and 156.800 MHz may be used to contact ship or coast stations as appropriate when signal reports are necessary. ~~Short tests on 2182 kHz by vessels with DSB (A3) equipment for distress and safety purposes are permitted to evaluate the compatibility of that equipment with an A3J emission system~~. U.S. Coast Guard stations may be contacted on 2182 kHz or 156.800 MHz for test purposes only when tests are being conducted by Commission employees, when FCC-licensed technicians are conducting inspections on behalf of the Commission, when qualified technicians are installing or repairing radiotelephone equipment, or when qualified ship's personnel conduct an operational check requested by the U.S. Coast Guard. In these cases the test must be identified as "FCC" or "technical".

(c)

(c) Survival craft transmitter tests must not be made within actuating range of automatic alarm receivers. ~~Survival craft transmitters must not be tested on the frequency 500 kHz during the silence periods.~~

s 80.102 Radiotelephone station identification.

This section applies to all stations using telephony which are subject to this part.

(a)

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, stations must give the call sign in English. Identification must be made:

(a) (1)

(1) At the beginning and end of each communication with any other station.

(a) (2)

(2) At 15 minute intervals when transmission is sustained for more than 15 minutes. When public correspondence is being exchanged with a ship or aircraft station, the identification may be deferred until the completion of the communications.

(b)

(b) Private coast stations located at drawbridges and transmitting on the navigation frequency 156.650 MHz may identify by use of the name of the bridge in lieu of the call sign.

(c)

(c) Ship stations transmitting on any authorized VHF bridge-to-bridge channel may be identified by the name of the ship in lieu of the call sign.
(d)
(d) Ship stations operating in a vessel traffic service system or on a waterway under the control of a U.S. Government agency or a foreign authority, when communicating with such an agency or authority may be identified by the name of the ship in lieu of the call sign, or as directed by the agency or foreign authority.
(e)
(e) VHF public coast station may identify by means of the approximate geographic location of the station or the area it serves when it is the only VHF public coast station serving the location or there will be no conflict with the identification of any other station.

s 80.103 Digital selective calling (DSC) operating procedures.

(a)
(a) Operating procedures for the use of DSC equipment in the maritime mobile service are as contained in CCIR Recommendation 541 as modified by paragraph (c) of this section.
(b)
(b) When using DSC techniques, coast and ship stations must use nine digit maritime mobile service identities.
(c)
(c) DSC acknowledgement of DSC distress and safety calls must be made by designated coast stations and such acknowledgement must be in accordance with procedures contained in CCIR Recommendation 541. Nondesignated public and private coast stations must follow the guidance provided for ship stations in CCIR Recommendation 541 with respect to DSC "Acknowledgement of distress calls" and "Distress relays".

s 80.104 Identification of radar transmissions not authorized.

This section applies to all maritime radar transmitters except radar beacon stations.
(a)
(a) Radar transmitters must not transmit station identification.

s 80.105 General obligations of coast stations.

Each coast station or marine-utility station must acknowledge and receive all calls directed to it by ship or aircraft stations. Such stations are permitted to transmit safety communication to any ship or aircraft station. VHF (156-162 MHz) public coast stations may provide fixed or hybrid services on a co-primary basis with mobile operations.

s 80.106 Intercommunication in the mobile service.

(a)
(a) Each public coast station must exchange radio communications with any ship or aircraft station at sea; and each station on shipboard or aircraft at sea

must exchange radio communications with any other station on shipboard or aircraft at sea or with any public coast station.

(b)

(b) Each public coast station must acknowledge and receive all communications from mobile stations directed to it, transmit all communications delivered to it which are directed to mobile stations within range in accordance with their tariffs. Discrimination in service is prohibited.

s 80.107 Service of private coast stations and marine-utility stations.

A private coast station or a marine-utility station is authorized to transmit messages necessary for the private business and operational needs of ships and the safety of aircraft.

~~<General Materials (GM) - References, Annotations, or Tables>~~

s 80.108 Transmission of traffic lists by coast stations.

(a)

(a) Each coast station is authorized to transmit lists of call signs in alphabetical order of all mobile stations for which they have traffic on hand. These traffic lists will be transmitted on the station's normal working frequencies at intervals of:

(a) (1)

(1) ~~In the case of telegraphy, at least two hours and not more than four hours during the working hours of the coast station.~~

(a) (2)

(2) In the case of radiotelephony, at least one hour and not more than four hours during the working hours of the coast station.

(b)

(b) The announcement must be as brief as possible and must not be repeated more than twice. Coast stations may announce on a calling frequency that they are about to transmit call lists on a specific working frequency.

s 80.109 Transmission to a plurality of mobile stations by a public coast station.

Group calls to vessels under the common control of a single entity and information for the general benefit of mariners including storm warnings, ordinary weather, hydrographic information and press materials may be transmitted by a public coast station simultaneously to a plurality of mobile stations.

s 80.110 Inspection and maintenance of antenna structure markings and associated control equipment.

The owner of each antenna structure required to be painted and/or illuminated under the provisions of Section 303(q) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, shall operate and maintain the antenna structure painting and lighting